

DEC 26 2007

*U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/549,580  
Reply to OA dated September 26, 2007*

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-20 are pending in this application. Claims 1-5, 9-12 and 15 have been amended, and claims 16-20 have been added.

The amendments to claims 1, 2, 9, and 12 are supported by Fig. 5 and paragraphs [0033]-[0039] of the specification. Amended claims 4 and 10 include a portion of pending claim 1. Claims 11 and 17 include the added feature of claim 1. Claim 15 includes a portion of pending claim 9. New claim 16 is supported in paragraph [0042], and new claim 17 in paragraphs [0047]-[0048]. New claim 18 is supported in Fig. 10, and new claims 19 and 20 are supported in paragraphs [0060] and [0061], respectively.

The new claims are patentable for the reasons below. No new matter has been added. It is believed that this Amendment is fully responsive to the Office Action of September 26, 2007.

[1] Claims 9-11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Chen, US 5,974,333 in view of Oberlaender, US 6,160,997, and Roter et al., US 2006/0154659. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner applies Chen for disclosing inputting a phone number using preset keys, but also asserts that this feature is disclosed by Oberlaender (top of page 4 of the Action). Oberlaender is applied for using preset keys for speed-dialing a number stored either in the operating unit or in a telephone card, but Oberlaender does not disclose the use of a telephone, rather than a telephone card. Roter is relied upon for teaching substitution of a mobile telephone for a telephone card.

**As to Claims 9 and 3:** Claim 9 now recites "the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus being operable according to:

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“a first mode of selecting one of a plurality of phone numbers that are stored in storing means [*e.g., memory 29 that stores phone numbers shown in Fig. 2*] of the acoustic apparatus by pushing one of a plurality of preset keys that are also used to select the frequency of radio broadcasts [*e.g., keys 91-9f in the Applicant's Fig. 6*] and

“of transmitting a notification of directing a call to the mobile phone, each of the plurality of phone numbers being stored with its unique ID number [*e.g., left hand column in Fig. 5*] in the storing means, the plurality of preset keys being associated with the ID numbers, and

“the notification instructing the mobile phone to call a phone number [*e.g., left hand column in Fig. 5*] that is read from the storing means on the basis of the ID number corresponding to the pushed preset key.”

Amended claim 9 recites the use of ID numbers uniquely attached to telephone numbers stored in the acoustic apparatus. The preset keys of the apparatus are associated with the ID numbers. When one of the preset keys is pushed in the first mode of claim 9 (or, the second mode of claim 3), the apparatus reads a telephone number on the basis of the ID number corresponding to the pushed preset key and instructs the mobile phone to call the telephone number.

In Oberlaender, the ten digit keypad 1 is used in speed dialing to select a memory location. On the other hand, the ID numbers of the Applicant's claim 9 are stored, with their corresponding telephone numbers, in a storing means (*e.g., memory*). The ID numbers of claim 9 are numbers stored in memory, which are things certainly different from memory locations.

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[2] Claims 1-4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Chen in view of Oberlaender, Roter, and Mazzara, Jr., et al., US 7,215,950. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

**As to Claims 1 and 12:** Claim 1 is related to the first memory dial mode of the embodiment; in this mode, the phone numbers are stored in the phone, not the vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus. The Examiner asserts that Oberlaender teaches the first memory dial mode or the first mode of claim 1. The Applicant respectfully disagrees, for the following reasons:

Oberlaender teaches only the use of a telephone *card*, which is a removable memory device of the radio receiver of Oberlaender. The Oberlaender telephone card *cannot make a call*. On the other hand, the Applicant's acoustic apparatus instructs a mobile phone to call, and the mobile phone calls a telephone number stored therein.

The Examiner cites Roter at paragraph [0052]. With respect, this paragraph merely teaches data transfer between the mobile phone 11 and the car telephone 12. The car telephone 12 sends telephone numbers to the mobile phone 11, but it does not instruct the mobile phone 11 to call. When the keys of the car telephone 12 are pushed, this car telephone 12 calls a telephone number that is stored inside it. If Roter were to teach the Applicant's apparatus (not admitted), then the mobile phone 11 would call a phone number, stored inside it, in response to pushing the keys of the car telephone 12. However, such a combination of a mobile phone and a car telephone would be nonsensical.

In addition, amended claim 1 recites the use of ID numbers uniquely attached to phone numbers stored in a mobile phone. The preset keys of the Applicant's apparatus are associated with the ID numbers. When one of the preset keys is pushed in the first mode of claim 1 (or, the second mode of claim 12), the apparatus instructs the mobile phone to call a telephone number

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having the ID number corresponding to the pushed preset key. The apparatus teaches the ID number to the mobile phone; however, it does not send the telephone number to be called.

The Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 could not be reached from the applied prior art.

[3] Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Chen in view of Oberlaender and Howard, US 3,980,823. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

**As to Claim 5:** The Examiner asserts that Howard teaches the feature of entering the upper portion and the lower portion of the form by which the numerals are displayed by using different keystrokes. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Fig. 3 of Howard shows the display patterns of "0" to "9," while Figs. 1, 10, and 11 show the keyboard configurations for entering the bars that constitutes the patterns. For example, when entering "9" by using the keyboard configuration of Fig. 1, the keyboard must be pushed four times (i.e. the keys 5, 1, 6, and 8). The keyboard does not have a key for entering the bars 1, 5 and 6 of Fig. 2 simultaneously. According to the Applicant, however, only two pushes are needed for entering a number, which is exemplified in the Applicant's Fig. 11.

[4] Claims 7, 8, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Chen in view of Oberlaender, Howard, and Roter. This rejection is respectfully traversed on the dependence of these claims and the arguments above.

[5] Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Chen, Oberlaender, and Howard, in view of Piquet, US 4,199,751. This rejection is respectfully traversed on the dependence of this claim and the arguments above.

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[6] Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Chen, Oberlaender, and Roter in view of Piquet. This rejection is respectfully traversed on the dependence of this claim and the arguments above.

**New Claims.** The new claims are patentable by their dependence and additional features.

Allowance is requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the applicant's undersigned attorney at the telephone number below to discuss this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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*I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the Patent and Trademark Office (Fax No. (571-273-8300) on December 22, 2007.*

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